# Project 2: Shift Register Sequences in Rust

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## Contents

### Home Exercise 1

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1. 
$$p(x) = x^4 + x^2 + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ 

Since  $x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + x + 1)^2$  it is not irreducible, and therefore not primitive.

**2.** 
$$p(x) = x^3 + x + 1$$
 **over**  $\mathbb{F}_3$ 

Since  $x^3 + x + 1 = x^3 + 3x^2 + 4x + 4 = (x + 2)(x^2 + x + 2)$ , it clearly has factors and is therefore not irreducible. Since it is not irreducible, it is not primitive.

**3.** 
$$p(x) = x^2 + \alpha^5 x + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_{2^4}$ , where  $\alpha^4 + \alpha + 1 = 0$ 

If there is an i such that  $p(a^i) = 0$ , then p(x) has a root, and is therefore not primitive nor irreducible.

If 
$$i = 6$$
, then  $p(\alpha^6) = \alpha^{12} + \alpha^{11} + 1 = (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha + 1) + (\alpha^3 + \alpha^2 + \alpha) + 1 = 2\alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 2 = 0$  As shown,  $p(x)$  is reducible and therefore not primitive.

### Lab Exercise 1

1. 
$$p(x) = x^{23} + x^5 + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ 

- > Primitive  $(x^{23} + x^5 + 1)$  **mod** 2
- > True

Therefore p(x) is primitive, and therefore irreducible.

**2.** 
$$p(x) = x^{23} + x^6 + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ 

- > Primitive  $(x^{23} + x^6 + 1)$  **mod** 2
- > False
- > Irreduc  $(x^{23} + x^6 + 1)$  mod 2
- > False

Therefore p(x) is neither a primitive nor irreducible.

3. 
$$p(x) = x^{18} + x^3 + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ 

- > Primitive  $(x^{18} + x^3 + 1)$  **mod** 2
- > False
- > Irreduc( $x^{18} + x^3 + 1$ ) **mod** 2
- > True

Therefore p(x) is not a primitive, but it is irreducible.

**4.** 
$$p(x) = x^8 + x^6 + 1$$
 **over**  $\mathbb{F}_7$ 

- > Primitive  $(x^8 + x^6 + 1)$  mod 7
- > False
- > Irreduc  $(x^8 + x^6 + 1)$  mod 7
- > False

Therefore p(x) is neither a primitive nor irreducible.

**5.** 
$$p(x) = x^6 + \alpha^5 x + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_{2^4}$ 

- > G4 := GF(2, 4,  $\alpha^4 + \alpha + 1$ )
- > G4 :=  $\mathbb{F}_{16}$
- > x :=  $\alpha$
- > a := G4:-ConvertIn( $x^6 + \alpha^5 * x + 1$ )
- > a := 1 mod 2
- > x :=  $\alpha^2$
- > a := G4:-ConvertIn  $(x^6 + \alpha^5 * x + 1)$
- > a :=  $\alpha^2 + 1 \mod 2$
- > x :=  $\alpha^3$

. . .

- > x :=  $\alpha^{14}$
- > a := G4:-ConvertIn( $x^6 + \alpha^5 * x + 1$ )
- > a :=  $\alpha^3 \mod 2$
- > G4:-isPrimitiveElement(a)
- > false

Since the function wasn't evaluated to 0 for any of the  $\alpha^i$ , p(x) is irreducible. But is not primitive.

### Home Exercise 2

 $|\mathbb{F}_{2^4}| = 16 \implies \alpha^{15} \equiv 1$ , therefore the possible orders for a polynomial consisting of one  $\alpha$  are all possible factors of 15, that is 1, 3, 5 and 15.

#### 1. $\alpha$

$$ord(\alpha) = n \implies \alpha^n \equiv \alpha^{15} \implies n = 15$$
. The order of  $\alpha$  is 15.

### 2. $\alpha^2$

$$ord(\alpha) = n \implies \alpha^{2^n} \equiv \alpha^{15} \implies n = 15$$
. The order of  $\alpha$  is 15.

### **3.** $\alpha^{3}$

$$ord(\alpha) = n \implies \alpha^{3^n} \equiv \alpha^{15} \implies n = 5$$
. The order of  $\alpha$  is 5.

### **4.** $\alpha^{5}$

$$ord(\alpha) = n \implies \alpha^{5^n} \equiv \alpha^{15} \implies n = 3$$
. The order of  $\alpha$  is 3.

### Lab Exercise 2

> G18 := GF(2, 18, 
$$\alpha^{18}$$
 +  $\alpha^{3}$  + 1) > G18 :=  $\mathbb{F}_{2^{18}}$ 

#### 1. $\alpha$

```
> a := G18:-ConvertIn(\alpha);
> ...
> G18:-order(a)
> 189
```

### 2. $\alpha^2$

> a := G18:-ConvertIn(
$$\alpha^2$$
);

```
> G18:-order(a)

> 189

3. \alpha^3

> a := G18:-ConvertIn(\alpha^3);

> ...

> G18:-order(a)

> 63

4. \alpha + \alpha^3

> a := G18:-ConvertIn(\alpha + \alpha^3);

> ...

> G18:-order(a)

> 262143
```

### Home Exercise 3

1. 
$$p(x) = x^4 + x^2 + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ 

Since  $x^4 + x^2 + 1 = (x^2 + x + 1)^2$  we can describe  $C(D) = C_1(D)^n$ , where  $C(D) = (1 + D + D^2)^2$  and  $C_1(D) = 1 + D + D^2$  with n = 2. Therefore we can calculate  $L_1 = \deg C_1(D) = 2$ , with the period  $T_1 = 3$  of  $T_2$ . We can then calculate  $T_2 = p^m T_1 = 2^1 2 = 4$ , with  $T_2 = 1$  since  $T_2 = 2^1 2 = 4$ . We can then plug these numbers into the formula  $T_2 = 1$  then plug the plug then plug the plug then plug the plug then plug then plug the plug then p

**2.** 
$$p(x) = x^3 + x + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_3$ 

Since  $x^3 + x + 1 = (x+2)(x^2 + x + 2)$  we can describe  $C(D) = C_1(D) * C_2(D)$ , where  $C(D) = D^3 + D + 1$ ,  $C_1(D) = D + 2$  and  $D^2 + D + 2$ . We can see that the order of  $C_1$ ,  $T_{1_1} = 1$  since

$$1 = 2(D+2) + (-2D)$$

We can also see that the order of  $C_2$ ,  $T_{2_1} = 8$  since

$$1 = 2(D^{2} + D + 2) + (-2D^{2} - 2D)$$

$$1 = (2 + 2D)(D^{2} + D + 2) + (-2D^{3} - D^{2})$$

$$1 = (2 + 2D + D^{2})(D^{2} + D + 2) + (-D^{4})$$

$$1 = (2 + 2D + D^{2} + D^{4})(D^{2} + D + 2) + (-D^{6} - D^{5})$$

$$1 = (2 + 2D + D^{2} + D^{4})(D^{2} + D + 2) + (-D^{6} - D^{5})$$

$$1 = (2 + 2D + D^{2} + D^{4} + D^{5})(D^{2} + D + 2) + (-D^{7} - 2D^{6})$$

$$1 = (2 + 2D + D^{2} + D^{4} + D^{5} + 2D^{6})(D^{2} + D + 2) + (-2D^{8})$$

We can then plug these numbers into the formula  $1(1) \oplus \frac{q^{L_1}-1}{T_1}(T_1) \oplus \frac{q^{L_1}(q^{L_1}-1)}{T_2}(T_2)$ . Which results in the cycle set  $1(1) \oplus 2(1)$  for  $C_1$ , and the cycle set  $1(1) \oplus 1(8)$ for  $C_2$ . Resulting in the cycle set  $(1(1) \oplus 2(1)) \times (1(1) \oplus 1(8)) = 1(1) \oplus 1(8) \oplus 1(1) \oplus$  $2(1) \oplus 2(8) = 3(1) \oplus 3(8)$  for C(D).

### Lab Exercise 3

1. 
$$p(x) = x^{23} + x^5 + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ 

> G23 := GF (2, 23,  $\alpha^{23} + \alpha^5 + 1$ ) Calculate the order through:

- $> G23 := \mathbb{F}_{2^{23}}$
- > a := G23:-ConvertIn( $\alpha$ )
- > a :=  $\alpha \mod 2$
- > G23:-order(a)
- > 8388607

With the order  $T_1=8388607$ , we can calculate the cycle set through the formula  $1(1)\oplus \frac{q^{L_1}-1}{T_1}(T_1)\oplus \frac{q^{L_1}(q^{L_1}-1)}{T_2}(T_2)$ . Resulting in a cycle set of  $1(1) \oplus 1(8388607).$ 

**2.** 
$$p(x) = x^{23} + x^6 + 1$$
 over  $\mathbb{F}_2$ 

- > Factor  $(x^{23} + x^6 + 1) \mod 2$ ;
- $> (x^4 + x^3 + 1) \times (x^{16} + x^{15} + x^{13} + x^{12} + x^8 + x^6 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + x^4 + x^4$

1)  $\times$  ( $x^3 + x + 1$ )

Which gives us the three polynomials  $C_1(D) = D^4 + D^3 + 1$ ,  $C_2(D) =$  $D^{16} + D^{15} + D^{13} + D^{12} + D^{8} + D^{6} + D^{4} + D^{3} + D^{2} + D + 1$  and  $C_{3}(D) = D^{3} + D + 1$ .

```
We can then calculate the order of C_1, T_1 = 15 through:
                    > G4 := GF(2, 4, \alpha^4 + \alpha^3 + 1)
                   > G4 := \mathbb{F}_{16}
                   > a := G4:-ConvertIn(\alpha)
                   > a := \alpha \mod 2
                   > G4:-order(a)
                    > 15
                     We can then calculate the order of C_2, T_2 = 21845 through:
                    > G16 := GF (2, 16, \alpha^{16} + \alpha^{15} + \alpha^{13} + \alpha^{12} + \alpha^{8} + \alpha^{6} + \alpha^{4} + \alpha^{3} + \alpha^{16} + \alpha
\alpha^2 + \alpha + 1
                    > G16 := \mathbb{F}_{2^{16}}
                   > a := G16:-ConvertIn(\alpha)
                   > a := \alpha \mod 2
                   > G16:-order(a)
                   > 21845
                   And lastly we can calculate the order of C_3, T_3 = 7 through:
                  > G3 := GF (2, 3, \alpha^3 + \alpha + 1)
                   > G3 := \mathbb{F}_8
                   > a := G3:-ConvertIn(\alpha)
                   > a := \alpha \mod 2
                   > G3:-order(a)
```

With these number we can calculate the cycle sets through the formula  $1(1) \oplus \frac{q^{L_1}-1}{T_1}(T_1) \oplus \frac{q^{L_1}(q^{L_1}-1)}{T_2}(T_2)$ . Resulting in the cycle set  $1(1) \oplus 1(15)$  for  $C_1$ ,  $1(1) \oplus 3(21845)$  for  $C_2$  and  $1(1) \oplus 1(7)$  for  $C_3$ . Meaning we can calculate the cycle set of C(D) through  $(1(1) \oplus 1(15)) \times (1(1) \oplus 3(21845)) \times (1(1) \oplus 1(7)) = 1(1) \oplus 1(7) \oplus 3(21845) \oplus 3(152915) \oplus 1(15) \oplus 1(105) \oplus 3(327675) \oplus 3(2293725)$ 

### Home Exercise 4

One primitive of degree 4 over  $\mathbb{F}_2$  is  $x^4 + x^3 + 1$ . As it satisfies P(0) = P(1) = 1 and it doesn't have any factors.

### Lab Exercise 4

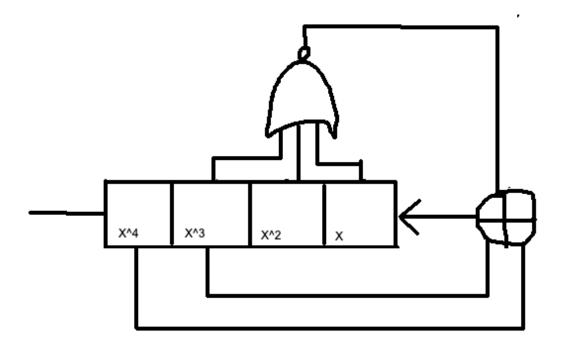
One way to find primtive polynomials is to simply iterate through all possible polynomials and filter them based on if they are primitive. This can be achieved through the following code:

```
> for i from 0 to 4 do
    for j from 0 to 4 do
        for k from 0 to 4 do
        if (Primitive(l*x<sup>4</sup>+k*x<sup>3</sup>+j*x<sup>2</sup>+i*x+1) mod 2)
            then print(l, k, j, i, 1) break
        end if
        end do
        end do
```

So one example of a primitive polynomial of degree 4 over  $\mathbb{F}_5$  is  $2x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 1$ .

### Home Exercise 5

In order to generate a basic de Bruijne sequence of the format ...s  $\rightarrow$  s'... we can use just a simple XOR operation between over the  $x^4$  and  $x^3$  slots, resulting in the 16-length de Bruijn 1100010011010111. But it doesn't include the 0 state, so in order to insert it we add a simple NOR check between the  $x^3$ ,  $x^2$  and x slots, changing the sequence of states from ...  $\rightarrow$  1000  $\rightarrow$  0001  $\rightarrow$  ... to ...  $\rightarrow$  1000  $\rightarrow$  0000  $\rightarrow$  0001  $\rightarrow$  ..., making the sequence into a ...s  $\rightarrow$  0  $\rightarrow$  s'... sequence. The resulting de Bruijn sequence of length 16 starting from  $x^4 + x^3 + 1$  is 1100001001101011.



### Lab Exercise 5

The program is a fairly simple implementation in rust, where it simply generates two different sequences, one for  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  based on the home assignment, and one for  $\mathbb{Z}_5$ . It then combines them into a single sequence, creating a de Bruijn sequence of  $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$  and prints it out.

So it simply generetes two start vectors, both with the values [0,0,0,1] at line 8 and 9. These are then iterated through a loop 10003 times in order to generate their sequences. For the  $\mathbb{Z}_2$  sequence, it simply adds the slots together based on the primitive  $x^4 + x^3 + 1$  and reduces them to modulo 2, and then appends the result to the sequence, except in the special cases of [1,0,0,0] and [0,0,0,0], where we have special conditions for in order to add the 0 element, that is  $...s \to 0 \to s'...$  The code for this can be seen on line 13-21.

For the  $\mathbb{Z}_5$  sequence, it simply adds the slots together based on the primitive  $2x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 1$  and reduces them to modulo 5, and then appends the result to the sequence, except in the special case of [2,0,0,0] and [0,0,0,0], the reasoning for choicing these specific numbers is as the linear implemen-

tation would go through  $[2,0,0,0] \rightarrow [0,0,0,1]$ , resetting the cycle, therefore we add the 0 element, [0,0,0,0], inbetween these, creating the cycle ...  $\rightarrow 2000 \rightarrow 0000 \rightarrow 0001 \rightarrow ...$  The code for this can be seen on line 23-30.

The  $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$  sequence is then created by adding these two sequences together and then printing them out. The code for this can be seen on line 35-44.

#### Source code

```
use std::io::*;
3 fn main() {
       exercise5();
<sub>5</sub> }
  fn exercise5() {
       let mut z2 = vec![0, 0, 0, 1];
       let mut z5 = vec![0, 0, 0, 1];
       // create file sequence.txt
10
       for i in 0..10003 {
11
            z2.push(
12
                 match z2.clone()[i..] {
13
                      // Special case of 1000->0000->0001
14
                      [0, 0, 0, 0] \Rightarrow 1,
15
                      [1, 0, 0, 0] \Rightarrow 0,
16
                      // General case x^4 + x^3 + 1
17
                      [a,b,_{,-}] \Rightarrow (-(a+b) \text{ as } i32).rem_euclid(2),
18
                      _ => unreachable!()
19
                 }
20
            );
21
            z5.push(
                 match z5.clone()[i..] {
23
                      // Special case of 2000->0000->0001
24
                      [0, 0, 0, 0] \Rightarrow 1,
25
                      [2, 0, 0, 0] \Rightarrow 0,
26
                      // General case 2x^4 + 2x^3 + x^2 + 1
27
```

```
[a,b,c,] \Rightarrow (-(2*a+2*b+c) \text{ as } i32).
28
      rem_euclid(5),
                       => unreachable!()
29
                }
30
            );
31
       }
32
       // print to file
33
       let mut file = std::fs::File::create("output.txt").
34
      unwrap();
       file.write_all(
35
            z2.iter().zip(z5.iter()).skip(4)
36
            .map(|(a,b)| {
37
                return (5*a + b).to_string();
38
            })
39
            .reduce(|a,b|
40
                a + "\n" + \&b
41
            ).unwrap().as_bytes()
42
       ).unwrap();
43
44 }
```

### de Bruijn sequence $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$

048947276564243902650936958044084457452858514347246827087872334744990547657412282486052888701008326648279880331621980717579424291476371599930118235707195552031834992528986304250367351588513309309606078684432644564649668433380089254879914317009616457551142731993615667242360479093898932347147538365771410904780509567113384096362658900129107516076653103702591718869233073288271866610018408648378674003722854507789412381275274989620348036636369684234511670947875303460058074776613037129706355793204522592706756404082476173966541416447627275571301731691748556444153059463879612445448818295681012712673718968022290389190656820005109849277651424840760548695304453495290785801439229637258782233924994509765241273298150788820105337619377983033612693526757442474197182659943016328525269550203633994707898130470086280658801335435915157863443714951919966343383058470987941436205916195750114723694816566224281097454889843239219708386572141540973505956211383459181765840017415706157660310820754626886423352378372686611006345819387862400822780905778441283177072998912039

159691144712772507685123164179350699910305446837466794044831874518656221262376391857724038419515187550010934972715697434071059364585940349029528085693422913770828778342494455471579622329315528387560033711982748858311264357170799742419218715499851132802571905575313883607769104092355090676633345418626089551241520660716586032070467001543992726569243452155481958544039407907358564342741872537877334426826099980113730752645557031384497073986804205317806088563304804651528689432194069194668933335039709379964312504661907556142281498158950124602561526658103252096263869733028238726366660013903693828